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## REPORT OF ONEIDA COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER

tenced to the same fine and to a similar term in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. They will be taken away immediately.

The length of the term was noteworthy, inasmuch as Capt. Thomas I. Porter, head of the federal secret service in Chicago, had not urged a heavy sentence. He pointed out that the men will undoubtedly be rearrested by the Illinois authorities when they leave the prison.

The pair were arrested at 447 La Salle avenue, on December 16, by Captain Porter, Operative Peter Drautzberg, and United States Deputy Marshal William Crawley. They were caught in a room where there was a pot of molten lead, dies, and various bits of paraphernalia for making bad half dollars. The leaden slug was simply coated with nitrate of silver. About one dozen bad coins were seized.

James Brady, alias "King" Brady, and John Lawson were sentenced to prison by Judge Landis for selling stolen whisky without government licenses. The men pleaded guilty. Brady was given thirteen months in the Leavenworth prison and fined \$1,000 and Lawson, his accomplice, was sentenced to sixty days in the house of correction and fined \$1,000. They were arrested by internal revenue inspectors a few weeks ago and charged with disposing of six barrels of liquor which they had stolen from a car in the yards of the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company at West Fifteenth and South Clark streets.

The liquor was sold by the men to Eugene Hustion, colored, who conducts a resort at 2511 South Dearborn street, and who is under charges by the federal authorities for smuggling cocaine. Hustion paid the men \$250 for the liquor, and Brady and Lawson stole the property a second time from a cellar in which Hustion had stored it and sold the liquor.

R. H. G.

**Report of the Oneida County Probation Officer.**—The second annual report of David W. Morris, probation officer for Oneida County, New York, has just been received. It covers the period from November 1, 1910, to October 31, 1911. This probation officer acted pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision 1 of Sec. 11a of the Court of Criminal Procedure Service in the County Court, the Supreme Court, the Rome City Court and courts of several towns and villages. Since boards of supervisors were first authorized in 1908 to pay salaries to probation officers appointed by county judges, twenty counties have made such appropriations. The following is an extract from the report:

### RECAPITULATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Wages of persons on probation.....	\$43,306.75
Estimated expense avoided by keeping them out of prison.....	10,979.00
Estimated expense avoided by keeping families together and the children out of institutions.....	16,770.00
Money collected from probationers.....	2,194.95

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Grand total .....\$73,250.70

"My first report, covering a period of eight months, submitted to your honorable body one year ago, showed a total of forty-five cases on probation during that period, an average of something over five cases per month. The present report covering a full year shows a total of 130 cases, being almost exactly eleven cases per month, thus doubling the number last year. This has, of course, entailed a large increase in the work of this office and it necessarily follows that

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some increase in the facilities for performing the duties of the office be provided by you. If there has been any failure to do as much supervising as is desirable it is because of the impossibility of reaching the persons as often and as quickly as ought to be made possible. Some of the counties of this state have solved the problem by furnishing the probation officer with an automobile, or at least a runabout, and it has proved to be just the thing needed to make his work more effective. On some of our roads the service is so infrequent that it is impossible to make a trip in less than a full day, and even if the trains are convenient, it is frequently the case that the person lives several miles from the station. No argument is longer required to prove the importance of this work, and I feel sure that your honorable board will see the necessity of giving the officer all necessary aid in carrying on his work.

"The large increase in the use of the system of probation in this county is the result of the very general acquiescence on the part of the committing magistrates and judges who have manifested in a high degree the humanity and kindness toward offenders without which the system could not have had a fair trial here, and to them is due in large measure the praise for any success which it has had. Perhaps the best feature of this work is that sometimes called the 'domestic relations' feature, by means of which a considerable number of families have been kept together by placing the man on probation and requiring him to pay a definite sum per week, proportionate to his earnings, to the probation officer, for the support of his family. In nearly every case the offender has made good and paid promptly as agreed. This has, of course, been a good thing in many ways and the best thing about it is that in most cases the result has been a reconciliation and a re-establishment of the home.

"Because of the fact that the probation law is new and the practice not well settled, as yet, there has, from time to time, arisen a question about this or that feature of the law and no one has felt very sure as to what ought to be done in certain cases or in some emergencies. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I am able to make the announcement that the State Probation Commission will soon publish a manual containing all the laws thus far enacted in this state on this subject, and I have no doubt that they will see to it that all courts are supplied with copies of this very useful publication.

"It will be seen by referring to the statement as to earnings of probationers that they have been quite steadily employed. It is with a very grateful feeling that I here acknowledge my indebtedness to those who have given employment to these persons, also to those who were previous employers and so kindly reinstated them in their places. Without such coöperation on the part of employers my work would have been very hard, indeed. Several large manufacturers, both in Utica and its suburbs, have been very kind in this respect.

"The 'unofficial cases' above referred to were handled without arrest on the approval of the District Attorney and the results have been good and the families of the offenders saved the disgrace of having the persons arrested and the publicity always connected with that procedure.

"I wish that I could say here that all who have been given the benefit of probation during the year had turned out well. There have been a number of decided failures on the part of persons to make good. But the court gave them a chance, and if they were too weak to benefit by the courts' leniency, it is their misfortune and they have been, with only two exceptions, rearrested and committed and are now serving, or have served, the sentences,

## CENTRAL HOWARD ASSOCIATION

the passing of which was suspended when they were placed on probation. Perfection, however desirable, is too uncommon for us to expect that it will be attained in all these cases. The large percentage, however, that have and are making good, fills us with courage for the future, and it is hoped that no one who seems deserving will be denied the benefits of probation because of the failures of others."

A. W. T.

**The Central Howard Association.**—The latest report of the Central Howard Association was issued on January 1, 1912. The object of this association is understood, perhaps, by most of the readers of this JOURNAL. It is to render first aid to men who are disabled by terms of imprisonment. This aid consists usually in finding the man or the woman a place to work and to earn wages immediately upon his or her discharge. Every year the association helps many hundreds of unfortunates and despondents. The association sends notice to all men who are about to be discharged from prison in this and neighboring states, advising them that it is prepared to receive and find jobs for them without charge, provided they communicate with the association office. Fortunately, it has only to be known that the Howard Association stands ready to do this work when generous friends coöperate and sufficient work is offered. The records of the association for the year 1911 indicate that the total number of applicants for aid during 1911 was 1,456; number sent to employment, 1,247; number of men paroled to the association, 89; per cent of men successfully fulfilling their parole, 85; reported earnings of paroled men during the year, \$37,260; number of applicants under 25 years of age, 393; number of men below sixth grade schooling, 423; number giving drink or bad company as cause of downfall, 795; number of first offenders, 887; number having trades of any kind, 592; average cost per applicant for aid and service, \$5.83; cities in which the work has been presented in 1911, 214; addresses made to and in behalf of prisoners, 642; letters written to and in behalf of prisoners, 3,340.

Superintendent F. Emory Lyon and those who coöperate with him must be heartily congratulated upon the splendid result, which can be but partially and very inadequately represented in print.

Chief Probation Officer, the Hon. John W. Houston, contributes to this report an article under the title, "Probation and the Public," in which he states the provisions of the adult probation law which went into force in Illinois on July 1, 1911. With the provision of this law, many of our readers are already familiar. A defendant who has been found guilty or who has pleaded guilty may, under this law, before sentence is pronounced, but only then, request the judge to admit him to release on probation. The power of the court in such a case is limited to first offenders, and only to certain offenses, as follows:

1. All violations of municipal ordinances where the offense is also a violation in whole or in part of a state law.
2. All misdemeanors, except as limited, the limit being a money value of \$200 where property is taken or injured. (Misdemeanors include all offenses against state laws not punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.)
3. Larceny, embezzlement and malicious mischief, under \$200.
4. Burglary under \$200 value, where the place burglarized was not a business house, dwelling or other habitation.